# OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.


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COLONEL JAMES B. CORYELL.

Commanding 12th Infantry.

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# BASKET BALL IN THE GUARD.

AT FIRST thought it may seem strange that an article on Basket Ball should find space in a military journal. It is hoped, however, that ere the article closes enough may be said in its favor to prove that it is not only fast becoming a national game, but that it is a sport that develops the mind, strengthens the body, and presents many opportunities for a study of tactics and strategy.

A commander of an army on the offensive plans his campaigns, reconnoiters strength and position of the enemy, with a view to locating points which invite attack. So in the game of Basket Ball. The captain plans his movements by learning all that he can of the strength of his opponents prior to the contest. When once upon the field, he strikes the opposing line at various points, until the weakest places are discovered, and then throws his strength against this point, making mere feints of occasional attacks upon the parts which seem secure.

Promptness and vigor in the army are required if success is to crown its efforts. Discipline is also of the greatest importance in the Basket Ball team. Each individual has a part to play, but in order that the entire movement may be effective, his work must be done at the right time and in the right place.

When two nations engage in war, their needs being equal, that country which has the better trained army will succeed. The general with men and means at his command immediately assumes the offensive, invades the enemy's territory, and by a series of sharp, quick blows defeats their troops before they have time to prepare for a conflict. The Spanish-American War and the present Filipino insurrection are apt illustrations of this line of action. The army which has not prepared for the exigencies of war in time of peace, is an easy mark for the trained army in the hands of a skillful commander. The strategy or tactics of officers will not make amends for lack of drill, organization and endurance on the part of the rank and file.

Likewise the well trained, well disciplined Basket Ball five or seven will easily defeat the team which is not posted on the qualities. The individual members may be equally skillful, but that organization which has the best team work and greatest endurance should win. The captain soon detects the want of physical training in his adversary and strikes his blows so thick and fast that the enemy has won while his weaker foe is gasping for breath. It is the ready army against the unprepared enemy. Time is an important factor in both cases. If the general is slow to take advantage of his enemy's weakness, and allows him to organize and train his troops he commits a great blunder. If the equally skillful, but untrained members of a Basket Ball team are permitted to rest after each play, it makes up for many of their physical defects, and the strongest and best weapon of their opponents is broken.

The centre of an army is often its weakest point, and hence it not an infrequent place of attack. The same weakness is noticed in Basket Ball, and the team of the offensive (in possession of the ball) therefore masses his strength and hurls its weight against the centre of its opponents' line before it has time to concentrate at that point. The more disastrous results in war usually follow a successful flank attack which drives the enemy from his direct line and communication or cuts him from his base. Similar attacks with similar results are employed in the game of basket ball. A demonstration is made in front when instantly the main force goes around a flank or end and hurls the ball well in the enemy's territory.

It is probable that the day is not far distant that it can be said that war is a thing of the past. The time seems nearer at hand when the instruments of war will have become so destructive that causes of war may be settled and campaigns terminated by the strategy of generals, it being decided by impartial judges when one army has so out-manoeuvered the other as to rate the defeat of the latter a certainty. This will be a glorious time, but for the present it may be asserted that campaigns cannot be brought to a successful issue unless battles are fought, and battles cannot be won by the army that remains constantly on the defensive. Preparations must be made to assume the offensive at the most favorable opportunity. The mistakes and failures of the enemy must be carefully watched and timed against him, so that he is compelled to make his movements confirm to those of his adversaries. So in basket ball, goals or points cannot be scored, nor games won, so long as a team is always on the defensive. The errors or shortcomings of the opposing five or seven are noted and the ball of the initiative must be wrested from them and offensive work commenced.

Luck or fortune in war answers the game of basket ball, but to a less extent than almost any other sport. A light-weight, active team would play at a great disadvantage against a heavy one on a slippery floor. Cavalry cannot defeat infantry, nor can a light basket ball team hold its own against a heavy one, unless the conditions are favorable. If the infantry is demoralizing out of ammunition cavalry would be effective against them. If a heavy team lacked training or discipline the odds would be against them.

A constant chanage is going on in the method of handling troops in the presence of the enemy to meet the offense and defense. With the new firearm comes a new method of forming men to use it in the attack, and a corresponding change of tactics on the part of the defense to lessen its effects. With the invention and construction of projectiles and heavy guns came thicker armor for vessels and more substantial walls for the defense of seacoasts. In a similar manner in the game of basket ball new plays are employed each year. This work will do for a time, and then the defense invites a way to counteract them.

It is believed that enough parallels have been drawn to demonstrate the fact that the game of basket ball has numerous points in common with the game of war. It embodies strategy and tactics. It teaches men to think, and to be more manly. It not only trains the mind, but it builds up the body. In a word, its advantages as a military sport cannot be over-rated.

A profitable change might be made in the present rules of the game, a radical one. One that may have its objections, but it will be suggested if only for argument's sake. A basket ball team is composed of five or seven men, and two supernumeraries held in reserve. One of the regular five is captain. He is usually a superior player, and often selected on that account only. It therefore happens that his duties as a player require his presence at a certain place on the floor. Sometimes he must be one of the ends or flanks on his team, sometimes right in its midst, and sometimes in the rear of it or behind the line, which is the proper place for a basket ball captain. Again the captain plays a hard game, but the fact is admitted that his mental duties hurt his work as an individual player. He is often dazed after a long scrimmage, and scarcely competent to give proper commands for the next movements. As a natural result, errors and inactivity on the part of the entire team ensue.

Moreover, the captain is sometimes temporarily disabled, and according to the rules, must leave the floor for the remainder of the game. This has a worse effect on the team than does the loss of its commander upon the army in the heat of battle. The entire team is immediately aware of the absence of its chief, confusion in the plays result, and the morale of the players is greatly shaken. Other reasons might be enumerated to show that a captain should not be a player, but that there should be an extra man on the team, and that man should be the captain.

Should such an innovation as the above be favorably considered, it is suggested that, as at present, the captain as a rule should have a practical knowledge of the game, but he need not be an exceptionally fine player, and in rare instances experience as a player would not be essential. His theorhetical knowledge of the tactics and strategy, and of the sport, and his ability to apply these principles must be of the highest order. To carry this change into effect, new rules should be adapted to keep the captain "on sides," in his own territory, when the game is in progress, and prohibit him from giving physical assistance to the team or interfere with opponents.

To facilitate a rapid and thorough understanding of the game among the rank and file of the Guard, a short interpretation of a few of the present rules would be favorable. The rules are brief, but in some instances they are almost ambiguous, and even old players often differ as to their meaning.

To the casual observer a game of basket ball has much the appearance of five prize fights going on in one place at one and the same time. It looks dangerous. So does a light artillery drill. Both are exciting to the spectators, but the danger to the participants in either case is more apparent than real.

In savage warfare persons and property are treated in the most barbarous manner, but war between civilized nations is tempered with the warmth of christianity, and armies are held to strict account for the slightest violations of the laws of war, and the law of humanity. In much the same way basket ball players are restrained by rules, and which when strictly enforced by umpires and referees, reduce the use of unfair tactics and pugilistic propensities to a minimum. With men in proper physical condition and well trained, the danger of serious injury is not great. At best, the game is rough, but it has so many soldierly qualities about it that its roughness and danger of injury are outbalanced by its beneficial results. Such being the case why should it not be introduced in the National Guard?

Under very adverse circumstances it has already obtained a healthy start in many for the armories, and there seems to be no good reason why every company, or at least every battalion in the service should not support a first rate basket ball team. Base ball is played by many of the companies, but this is a summer game, and moreover, as a military sport, there is no more comparison between the two than there is between checkers and chess. The autumn is the appropriate season of the year for basket ball, when two or three evenings a week could be spared for practice. Graduates of some college would be efficient instructors, and ere long, if the game be allowed to get a foothold, it is predicted that the older men will recognize its merits and become its ardent supporters.

## CAPTAIN HENRY JACOBS.

(Cut on Page 9)

Captain Henry Jacobs, Company F, Norristown, September 28, 1869. September 28, 1869; re-elected, March 18, 1875; Septwember 30, 1879; October 24, 1884; October 18, 1889, and October 19, 1894.

Private B, 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 20, 1861; discharged, July 26, 1861, expiration of term of service; Sergeant F, 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, September 16, 1861; Second Lieutenant F., 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, November 1, 1864, to date, October 31, 1864; served until close of war.

## THE PROPER ORGANIZATION OF THE MACHINE GUN ARM.

(Continued from May Number)

Eighty-five thousand men will give 81 regiments of three battalions each, a total of 243 battalions. We have therefore a starting point of 243 guns, from which to estimate the proper reserves. These 61 regiments will organize 27 brigades, and the general rule is that each brigade should have a reserve at least equal to one-third of the fighting contingent. Applying this rule to the proposed organization we call for 81 more guns. In addition to this, there should be a corps reserve in each corps and a general reserve for the whole army, amounting together, to at least one-half of the above estimate, 162 more guns, making a grand total of 466 guns for the complete equipment of our army of 100,000 men. Taking this strength of material as a basis, we proceed to at once organize the Machine Gun Corps.

The organization must seek mobility, flexibility and firm development. There must be due regard to convenience of administration, and it is necessary to so distribute the officers as to provide a reasonable sequence of promotion. Mobility demands a mounted organization. The guns must be mounted on a light carriage capable of being moved by draft, by pack mule, or by land. There must also be a suitable ammunition cart, in order to solve the problem of ammunition supply. The proper carriage and ammunition cart have been devised and will be furnished when called for by proper authority.

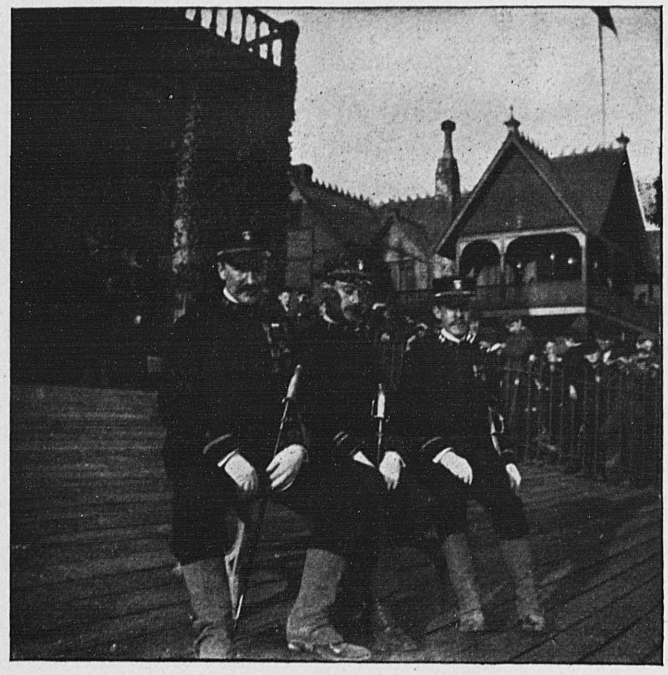
Flexibility demands an organization capable of splitting into vital self-directing fragments and of consolidating into massed batteries under the tactical direction of a single head, all amid the turmoil and confusion of a sanguinary battle. This calls for at least one commissioned officer with each gun. The two points thus laid down insure full fire development.

The tactical unit, as determined by experience, is a company of three guns. This companay should be commanded by a captain, should have two lieutenants and an enlisted personnel of thirty-four men. A deduction based on experience in the field especially when supported by the weight of previous study, and when it agrees exactly with former deductions based on such study alone, is worth a thousand theories on any subject. This is particularly true in military matters, where experience is the one test that admits of no controversy.

The administrative unit is the complement of a brigade. This leads at once to a battalion of three companies, being a total of nine gune. It should be commanded by a Major; he will need an administrative office, hence we derive an adjutant and a sergeant-major.

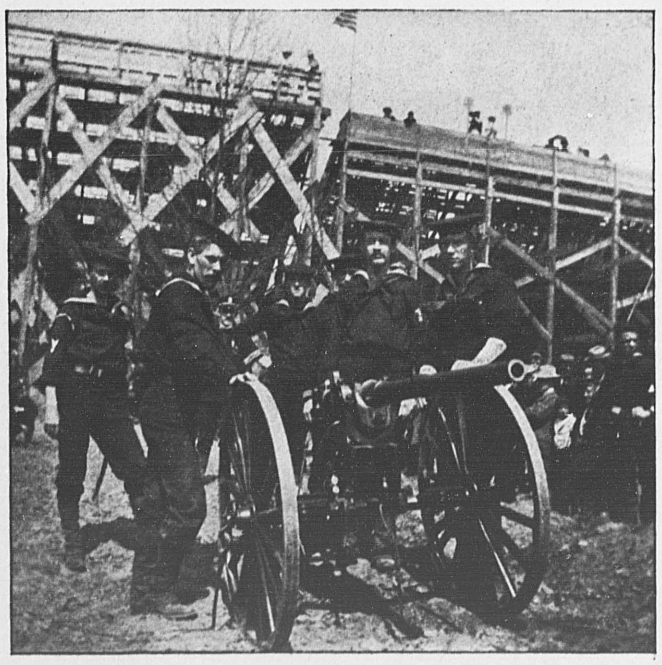
An army corps consists of three divisions of three brigades each. The full complement of an army division would be the brigade guns with one battalion in reserve. Hence we derive a lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the dtvision commander as chief M. G. S., each division. The corps reserve should be two battalions, hence we derive a colonel on the staff of the corps commander as chief of M. G. S., each corps. The armies of the United Staes must hereafter consist of several different corps, hence we reach the top of the machine gun service in shape of a brigadier-general as Chief of M. G. Corps, U. S. Army.

A table is subjoined, giving the strength of the corps here outlined. This table for the organization of only so much of the corps as is necessary for the present service of the army. In case of need it can be readily expanded as follows: Transfer enough men to additional guns to form a nucleus of well instructed men at each gun; promote a sufficient number of officers of the corps into the appropriate grades, the volunteer service to fill the vacancies thus created in the higher grades and promote the non-commissioned officers to the lower grades of the expanded corps, giving them also volunteer



ENSIGNS RUSSELL AND WANAMAKER AND SURGEON SAILER
OF OUR STATE NAVY

GROUP OF PETTY OFFICERS



PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE AT THE UNVEILING OF THE GRANT MONUMENT

OUR STATE FENCIBLES AT CAMP ALGER, VIRGINIA.

commissions. The well instructed privates will then be promoted to places as non-commissioned officers, and a corps as large as the regular corps can be formed in a week in this way, easily reducible to its normal size by the simple process of discharge from the volunteer grades, and it will be efficient from the start.

An adaptability ta rapid expansion and to easy reduction should be a characteristic of any army organization in the United States.

The machine gun service has passed the experimental stage. It was fully demonstrated under adverse conditions at Santiago, and the crackle of our guns had hardly died away before the English were repeating our experience at Omdurman, and General Bacon, of our own service, felt the need of them early in the fight with the Pilagers of Minnesota. No mistake can be made in utilizing the machinery of war after it has been fully tested on the battle field. A great mistake will be made if this be not done, as great as it was the volunteers with Springfield rifles and black powder to meet Mausers.

There are some excellent types of machine guns on the market, but it dos not follow that no better ones can be produced. Legislation should therefore leave sufficient discretion in the hands of the chief of the corps to enable him to select the best gun that the inventive genius can produce. This will involve corresponding latitude in organization. Different weapons require different details of tactical organization.

In regard to personnel there is room for a certain degree of latitude. The chiefs and the battalion, and the company commanders should certainly be trained soldiers. It would be quite possible to take selected young men from the army or from civil life and train them for the duties of the corps in grades of lieutenants.

The corps should be organized by legislation at once and its chief appointed, to whom all the details of its organization should be intrusted. He should be selected solely on the grounds of special fitness, and should be authorized to organize the proposed corps, within certain limits of size and expenditure as his judgment may direct. An honest man should be selected and then treated like an honest man. A capable man, and then allowed to use his ability without being handicapped by instructions from non-experts in his own specialty.

The tabulation follows:

MACHINE GUN CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

1 Brigadier General, Chief Machine Gun Corps, U. S. A.
1 Colonel, Assistant Chief, M. G. S.
1 Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Chief, M, G. S.
4 Colonels, Corps Chiefs, M. G. S,
12 Lieutenant Colonels, Division Chiefs, M. G. S.
48 Majors, Brigade Chiefs, M. G. S.
144 Captains, M. G. S.
48 First Lieutenants, Adjutants, M. G. S.
144 First Lieutenants, M. G. S.
4,886 enlisted men, M. G. S.
48 Sergeant Majors, M. G. S.
96 Clerks, M. G. S.

BATTALION ORGANIZATION.

1 Battalion.
3 Companies.
1 Major.
1 First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
1 Sergeant Major.
2 Battalion Clerks.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

1 Company.
1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
1 Company Clerk.
1 Trumpeter.
1 Farrier.
2 Sergeants.
3 Corporals.
3 Drivers.
20 Privates, being six to each gun, one cook and one horse holder

TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE CORPS.

547 Commissioned.
5,040 Enlisted.
486 Guns.
54 of the guns reserve material, not manned.

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## FROM NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.
*Trenton, June 9, 1899.*

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

Captain Quincy O'M. Gillmore, United States Army, having reported for special service April 9, 1899, with the approval of the War Department, is hereby assigned to duty as military instructor of the National Guard.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
*Adjutant-General.*

*Official:*

A. C. OLIPHANT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MUSTERING THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE, AT MT. GRETNA.

(ACROSTIC)

*May First.....Anniversary Song*

## GEORGE DEWEY, ADMIRAL.

**G**ive to the Hero the Welcome
**E**very lover of country bestows
**O**n one, whose incomp'rable glory
**R**ound the globe in full splendor o'erflows.
**G**lory, to army and navy—
**E**xtending o'er land and o'er sea,

**D**ewey won; and our national glory
**E**xalted to highest degree.
**W**itness! all lands wait upon him,
**E**very flag is unfurl'd at his name;
**Y**ou see every government zealous—

**A**lert to sound out his proud fame.
**D**elighting to honor the hero
**M**ade famous by *work* ably done,
**I**n valor, transcending all ages,
**R**oyal victory nobly won.
**A** navy he swept from the sea,
**L**ike a whirlwind that scatters the chaff,

Dewey's war-ships in glory passed by,
And Montojo sank in their path.
Dewey's fleet for action made ready;
He steams under cover of night;
Into Manila Bay he steers,
Never showing a tell-tale light.
He has safely passed the entrance,
'Neath the guns of the gloomy forts,
Over fields of deadly torpedoes
His fighters safely transports.
But hark! 'tis the booming of cannon;
Accurs'd by that fugitive spark,
That out of the smoke-stack flew
And aroused the forts in the dark.
But Dewey heeds not the cannon;
The missile flew wide of its mark,
And onward pursues his way,
Up Manila bay, in the dark;
Till within a mile and a half
Of the Manila City so bright and fair,
He makes not a pause till he sees
The Spanish fleet anchored there,
Within a mile and a half,
With the dawn of the morning light,
Dewey thinks it is opportune
To inaugurate now the fight.
The forts are belching their volleys,
The Spanish ships lies in Cavite,
The best of places supposable
To take their awful defeat.
The word of command is signalled,
The Olympia takes the lead,
And Montojo of their movements
With alacrity now takes heed.
Now as calm as the bay is calm,
The invincible Dewey stands
On the bridge; "Close action" signals,
And signals his other commands.
The Raleigh the first gun fired
In reply to a Spanish fort,
While is heard the Olympia's thunder,
To Montojo's guns a retort.
Dewey's ships now in battle-line
Pass and repass the Spanish fleet,
And in three short hours destroy it;—
Their ruin was rendered complete.
The grim forts likewise were silenced,
Spain's ships were sunk or on fire,
And amid the appaling disaster
The Spanish Power did expire.
Her sailors were mangled corpses,
Their Armada a wreckage made,
While Dewey lost not a sailor
When he ordered the battle stayed.
One man only slightly wounded,
While his war-ships showed scarce a scar
From the enemies belching cannon
The glory of Dewey to mar.
In three hours the strife was ended;
All is lost to Spain in three hours—
Out of the Orient driven
And an Archepelago ours.
The Olympia and the Baltimore,
The Petrel and Concord did strive
With the Boston and the Raleigh,
Which Spain's ships most quickly would drive
On to the rocks to their ruin,
Or sink them or set them on fire;
And the Admiral said, "'Tis a tie,"
Men! your marksmanship, does inspire.
Our thanks to Admiral Dewey,
Our thanks to his valorous men;
They've covered themselves with glory
And immortalized their name.
Thanks to Admiral Dewey,
The Hero of rarest fame,
Who has won immortal glory;
On the ages has written his name.
His deeds his lasting monument,
More enduring than brass or stone,
And till earth shall cease revolving
Will his name and his deeds be known.
Thanks to "The men behind the guns,"
Who played their parts so well,
And made our flag victorious
As the Spanish standard fell.
To the men behind the guns,
Who avenged the fate of "The Maine,"
And on the pages of history
In glory emblazoned their name,
Beside the great name of Dewey,
Write the names of his men the same,
Who surpassed all earth's achievements
When they settled with bloody Spain.

CALLE SANTO TOMAS, SANTIAGO, CUBA

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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*Advertising Rates*

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

ALMOST ludicrous request was made of the Adjutant General several days ago by a former Commander of one of the Provisional Regiments, asking permission to retain the Regimental colors for the purpose of perpetuating their association as one of the Provisional Regiments organized during the Spanish-American War. It is needless to say that the request was promptly refused. Notwithstanding this the gentlemen constituting the commissioned officers insisted that they would retain the flags and pay the State the cost of same from a so-called "Association Fund," which, of course, does not exist, and doubtless never will.

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THE appointment of Colonel John Biddle Porter, formerly of the Second Pennsylvania, to that of Major of the 28th U. S. V. Infantry, by President McKinley, is a peculiarly fitting selection. Colonel Porter has devoted nearly a lifetime to the study of military and was greatly attached to the N. G. P. Being a gentleman of means, with the many years experience, fits him exceptionally well for this new position.

Colonel Porter has also been closely identified with many of the leading army officers. Usually after the State encampments he would spend many weeks at West Point, and at several of the garrisons throughout the country, thereby becoming thoroughly familiar with the system of the regular service.

Colonel Porter is conceded to be quite a tactician, and it is said that his suggestions to the Board appointed to revise the Drill Regulations assisted them greatly in their task.

Major Porter comes of fighting stock from away back. His ancestors having fought in every war since the establishment of the Colonies.

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CAPTAIN John McLaughlin, of the 3d Separate Company, 1st Brigade, had a very successful outing with his company on the Perkiomen Creek for ten days. The men were put through a regular course of camp routine, and at the end showed how well they had been instructed in field work.

WHILE the State organizations are undesirable as Companies or Battalions for enlistment in the ten new regiments, especially that of the 28th Infantry, to be recruited in our own Commonwealth, it is a noted fact that every possible bait is being thrown out to enlist these National Guardsmen and former State Volunteers in the service of Uncle Sam. Thus it would seem that the State soldier is very acceptable, while the officers are not considered in the call; notwithstanding their many years of experience in the State forces. Before the Spanish-American war many of the Posts throughout the country contained but two or three small companies, and seldom more than a battalion; showing that the regular officers had little opportunity of extensive field manouevers, while in our State we mobilized from three to nine thousand men every year, thus giving our officers an opportunity of battalion, regimental, brigade and division movements.

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THE season of rifle practice is now on, and it means that every man in the service must qualify as a marksman even though it be in the third class.

The total score of this class is 30, with 5 consecutive shots at 100, 200 and 300 yard ranges. Second class: 5 consecutive shots at 200 and 500 yards, with a total score of 25. This class entitles a marksman to the ordinary "Bronze" decoration. To become a first-class marksman it is necessary to make a score of 40 at the same ranges, and the decoration is that of a silver bar with the bronze medal suspended. The highest class is that of the sharpshooter. The score is not less than 67 and the ranges are 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 consecutive shots at each range. In this class a gold bar with the inscription "Sharpshooter" stamped thereon is given the soldier.

The season is shorter than usual owing perhaps to the delay of issuing arms to the old regiments. In connection with the above these points should be remembered:

Keep the score and notes of every practice.

Always aim just under the bull's eye at six o'clock.

Note in your book the cause of all poor shots, and be careful to avoid their repetition.

After the first shot from a cold gun, at long range, a higher elevation will be necessary to overcome the drop of the ball.

Find the zero of your rifle, for without it you can never tell how much windage you are really using.

Fire slowly and hold the rifle perfectly steady every time, and if you find your aim becoming shaky, rest for a moment, then try again. Make every shot count.

Bright day and clear gun, lower elevation.

Moist day, lower elevation.

Mirage, lower elevation.

Cloudy and dark, but dry day, higher elevation.

Bright, dry, hot day, higher elevation.

Learn to shoot with both eyes open, and call your shots.

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## The Future of the State Fencibles

It now seems pretty certain that our famous "State Fencibles Battalion" will be attached to the Third or Sixth Regiment. In either case Major Brazer would be ranking Major, thus placing his Battalion on the right of Regiment.

The impression that many people seem to have that the Battalion as a whole is a chartered organization, similar to that of the "First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," is erroneous. The original "State Fencibles Company" which was commanded by Colonel Page, was chartered, and when it ceased to become active in the militia its mantle fell on Company "A" of the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Captain John W. Ryan, who was regarded as one of the best

tacticians in the State. Company "A" was a well-drilled Company, and did the old Fencible organization due honor when it merged into Colonel Page's command.

For many years the Infantry Corps of the State Fencibles was widely known as the crack Drill Company of the State. Its membership varied from sixty to one hundred men. Up to 1880 they occupied the northwest portion of what was then the "City Grays" Armory, and on which site their present Armory stands. The building was jointly occupied by the headquarters and several companies of the First Infantry, who finally vacated and moved into their new structure at Broad and Callowhill streets.

The reorganization of the Guard took place and the Fencibles were obliged to recruit to a Battalion, necessitating the formation of three additional companies. It will be seen that as a Battalion they are not chartered, and therefore have no other privileges than those accorded to the regular military organization of the State.

We hope that they will be able to retain their Armory under the new formation. As the City Battalion of the Sixth Regiment they would always be regarded as the "Fencibles," and Philadelphia's pride. This consolidation may seem hard, but we are in a progressive stage and all improvements require more or less sacrifice.

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# Personal Mention

A very conspicuous sign appears in a "Military Supply" place on South street in Philadelphia, reading: "Regulation leggings and boots for Ralston's Rough Walkers."

Private James E. McCusker, formerly a Corporal in the First Separate Company, 1st Brigade, N. G. P., is now attached to Battery N of the U. S. Heavy Artillery, stationed at Willitts Point, N. Y.

McCusker has always been an enthusiastic soldier, and the best wishes of his many friends in the N. G. P. are that he receive an early promotion in the Regular service.

The promotion of Colonel D. Brainard Case of the 4th Infantry, to that of Major of the 28th U. S. V. Infantry, leaves vacant the position of Colonel in our gallant 4th. The candidates for this position are likely to be Lieutenant Colonel Christopher T. O'Neill and Major Wm. D. Mickley. Many of the line officers say that Major Mickley will be the lucky one to wear the "Silver Eagle" shoulder strap.

During the Spanish-American War Berks county upheld its usual record in sending its brawny sons to the front. The following is a list of the troops furnished so far as known by the county:

Company A, 4th, 106 men; Company G, 9th, 106 men; Company E, 4th, 50 men; Company M, 4th, 25 men. First Battalion of Marines, 10 men; 12th and 17th U. S. Infantry, 25 men. Governor's Troop, 6 men. First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, 2 men; Second U. S. Cavalry, 6 men.

Lieutenant John Hageman, Executive Officer and Chief Engineer of the U. S. S. Supply. Also Lieutenant Ritter, U. S. N., and Brigadier General Edw. S. Pearson.

This is quite a commendable showing for one county.

## COL. JAMES B. CORYELL

One of the most efficient and popular field officers in the service is Colonel James B. Coryell, commanding the 12th Infantry, stationed at Williamsport. He entered the Regiment as a Private of Company G, on May 22, 1880, and being of a studious turn of mind and thoroughly interested in his military work he was appointed 1st Sergeant two months after his admission. A year later a vacancy occurred in the line and he was unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of the Company, September 23, 1881. His sterling worth was soon recognized by the higher authorities and he was appointed Major and Inspector of the 3d Brigade, June 20, 1885, and after serving several years in this capacity his old Command being without a Colonel, tendered him that position, which he accepted on August 17, 1889, and was re-elected August 17, 1894. His commission expires the 17th of August next, and we sincerely hope that the line of the 12th Infantry will again show their appreciation and tender him a unanimous election.

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## CAPTAIN ROBERT R. BRINGHURST

Few officers were more active in the National Guard than Captain Robert R. Bringhurst. When quite a young man and an entire stranger in the city of Philadelphia, he became interested in the citizen soldiery. He learned of Captain Edward Packer, now Quartermaster of the Battalion State Fencibles, then a Lieutenant, to whom he applied for enlistment.

He was accepted as a Private in Company A of the State Fencibles, August 26, 1877. He became indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and on July 18, 1878, was rewarded by being elected 1st Lieutenant. Later, when Company C was without a Captain, he was induced to accept the Captaincy of that Company, March 25, 1879, and brought it up to a high standard. Finally pressure of business became so great that he resigned on May 4, 1883. But the old spirit prevailed and he was again induced to enter the service; this time in the gallant First Infantry. So in March, 1884, he enlisted in Company D, and on October 27, 1884, he was elected 1st Lieutenant, and finally accepted the Captaincy of Company K. 1st Infantry, July 6, 1888, retiring in 1892.

During the Spanish-American War he was one of the promoters of the hospital trains to bring on the sick soldiers from the Southern Camps, and his work in this connection, with Chairman Hall and the Councils Committee, proved invaluable. Governor Hastings at that time paying Captain Bringhurst a high compliment at Chattanooga, Tenn.

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CAPTAIN HENRY JACOBS, (Retired
Company F. Sixth Infantry

CAPTAIN CHARLES M. MACHOLD
Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Charles M. Machold was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and after rounding off his education by graduating from the military academy, he spent several years in traveling through Europe, arrived in the United States of America in 1880, and immediately picked up the thread of his military career by becoming a unit in the great N. G. P.

"Mac," that is what his intimate friends call him, enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Infantry, N. G. P., May 19, 1881, and in a short time was decorated with the stripes of a non-commissioned officer. On March 24, 1891, he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank as Lieutenant, in his regiment; was re-appointed under Colonel Edward Morrell February 27, 1893, and under Colonel Robert Ralston March 11, 1895.

Captain Machold was a hard and diligent worker on the regimental staff of the Third Infantry, and after surmounting many obstacles he, in the year of 1896, began to make the general rifle work of the Third Regiment show tangible results. The annual work at the range was greatly improved, and the team work of the regiment in that year crawled from the tail end of the list of rifle scores to a respectable position near the head of the roll of honor, while in 1897 the military world was paralyzed with surprise by the Regimental Rifle Team of the Third Infantry capturing the Morrell trophy at the Regimental Rifle Team contest. Machold being quite an athlete in spite of the fact that he carried something of an avordupois, outdone his team on the skirmish match at Mt. Gretna that same year, and coming in with the highest score.

As a corporal, Captain Machold went on the detail to camp at Lewistown in 1882, and he has been on every camp detail ever since; seven years of which he acted as the regimental quartermaster, and how well he acquitted himself the following resolution passed by the Board of Officers of the Third Infantry after the encampment of 1896, will attest:

"Whereas, the members of the Board of Officers of the Third Regiment, Infantry, N. G. P., believing that energy and zeal should at all times be acknowledged; and,

Whereas, Lieutenant Charles M. Machold, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Acting Quartermaster, having filled these positions with great credit to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of the members of the regiment, particularly during the annual encampment at Lewistown, and later in the rifle contest at Mount Gretna. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Officers are due, and are hereby extended to Lieutenant Charles M. Machold; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to him as a token of their appreciation and regard."

Then came the Spanish War, and as a Lieutenant on Colonel Ralston's staff, he went to Mt. Gretna, but his position as Inspector of Rifle Practice being a department not provided for in the U. S. service, he was attached to the recruiting station, and many of the men yet remember the Lieutenant who so anxiously cared for their comfort.

He was immediately appointed the Inspector, with rank as Major, on the staff of Brigadier-General Edward Morrell. He most of the time acted as the Assistant Adjutant General, and was General Morrell's main support in organizing in new Guard. It was a busy time at Brigade headquarters, and it was Major Machold who met all callers at all hours, and the newspaper men yet talk of the systematic arrangements, and how easily he proved himself equal to all emergencies.

About the time the new Guard was completed, the Major accepted a commission as captain in I Company, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. This company of 106 men showed by its personnel that it was brought into being by a careful and trained soldier, for it contained men of such varied ability that any emergency could be met, and they were such big, hearty and robust men that they drew attention to the regiment.

After Captain Machold was mustered out of the service, he visited the battle field of Santiago, and brought home several fine views, a couple of which are here reproduced. "Mac" is one of those interesting geniuses who accumulates friends wherever he goes, and his rehearsals of his visit to Santiago are replete with many amusing incidents and fixed facts that will in time become history.

---

CAPTAIN ROBERT R. BRINGHURST.

SAN JUAN HILL—BACK VIEW

(Where many of our noble boys fell.)

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. P. ORDERS.

*Scranton, June* 6, 1899.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 1.

The following appointment on the staff of this regiment is hereby announced:

Louis T. Mattes, to be Adjutant with the rank of Captain. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

HENRY A. COURSEN,
*Colonel 13th Infantry, N. G. P.*

*Scranton, July* 6, 1899.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 2.

I. In accordance with orders from the Commanding General, Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, dated Lebanon, Pa., July 6, 1899, an election for Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, will be held in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., on Monday, July 17, 1899, at eight o'clock P. M., to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Thomas E. Gillman, William W. Inglis and Arthur R. Foote, respectively.

II. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, the provision of the military code as to the electors appearing in uniform, is waived for this occasion.

III. Major F. W. Stilwell will conduct said election at the Scranton City Guards Armory, and will make prompt returns thereof through these headquarters.

By order of
CHAS. C. MATTES,
*Lieut.-Col., Commanding.*

L. T. MATTES,
*Adjutant.*


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# RECENT ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 24. *Harrisburg, Pa., June 6. 1899.*

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Joseph K. Weaver, Surgeon, with rank from August 22, 1874.

Major George H. Halberstadt, Surgeon, with rank from April 4, 1898.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General John W. Schall, with rank from May 19, 1894, re-appointed.

Major J. Campbell Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank from February 20, 1899, re-appointed.

Major Charles H. Worman, Inspector, with rank from July 6, 1893, re-appointed.

Major Henry D. Paxson, Judge Advocate, with rank from February 20, 1899, re-appointed.

Major A. Merritt Taylor, Quartermaster, with rank from June 14, 1898, re-appointed.

Major J. Wilkes O'Neill, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from October 18, 1882, re-appointed.

Major Herbert Cox, Ordnance Officer, with rank from May 24, 1890, re-appointed.

Captain Thomas J. Dolan, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from August 10, 1898, re-appointed.

Captain Augustus Drum Porter, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from May 22, 1899, vice Howard C. Price, resigned.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Major Lewis T. Brown, Ordnance Officer, with rank from April 24, 1899, vice Frank K. Patterson, to General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

BATTERY C.

Second Lieutenant Jacob Bartzer, with rank from May 17, 1899, vice William F. Fulmer, to First Lieutenant.

BATTERY D.

Second Lieutenant Howell W. Pancoast, with rank from April 17, 1899, vice George Fetterolf, to Assistant Surgeon.

STATE FENCIBLES BATTALION INFANTRY.

Major Thurber T. Brazer, with rank from June 14, 1893, re-elected.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Lumb, Battalion Adjutant, with rank from December 3, 1896, re-appointed.

Second Lieutenant George M. Price, Company D, with rank from March 27, 1899, vice Charles J. McMullin, to First Lieutenant.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William F. Zorger, Company E, with rank from April 25, 1899, vice Henry Nuss, Jr., to Captain I, Nineteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant George C. Schoch, Company F, with rank from April 17, 1899, vice Henry Earnest Pearson, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Wright I. F. Haggart, Company F, with rank from April 17, 1899, vice George C. Shoch, to First Lieutenant.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel Henry T. Dechert, with rank from April 21, 1899, vice John Biddle Porter, commission expired.

Lieutenant Colonel Albert H. Hartung, with rank from April 21, 1899, vice Henry T. Dechert to Colonel.

Major Hamilton D. Turner, with rank from April 21, 1899, vice Charles H. Worman, to Inspector, First Brigade.

Major Edward S. Williams, with rank from April 21, 1899, vice Albert H. Hartung, to Captain, Company K.

Captain Henry C. McCook, Chaplain, with rank from April 26, 1898, re-appointed.

Captain August C. Kunzig, Adjutant, with rank from April 28, 1899, re-appointed.

Captain Charles A. Rutter, Quartermaster, with rank from April 28, 1899, re-appointed.

First Lieutenant Herman Burgin, Regimental Commissary, with rank from February 15, 1885, original.

First Lieutenant William Henry Snyder, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from May 12, 1899, vice Richard A. Coock, to Captain G, Nineteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Campbell, Battalion Adjutant, with rank from April 28, 1899, re-appointed.

First Lieutenant Frank Afflerbach, Battalion Adjutant, with rank from April 28, 1899, vice John Hall Rankin, commission expired.

Second Lieutenant Walter G. Scott, Company C, with rank from April 6, 1899, vice Benjamin A. Peacock, to Second Lieutenant, Company H.

Captain Jacob H. Geissel, Company D, with rank from May 10, 1899, vice Edward S. Williams, to Major.

First Lieutenant Henry J. Weber, Company D, with rank from May 10, 1899, vice Jacob H. Geissel, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Charles Theiss, Company D, with rank from May 10, 1899, vice Henry J. Weber, to First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Vattier, Company G, with rank from March 31, 1899, vice Edwin J. Nowlen, resigned.

Captain Theodore Steinbach, Company I, with rank from May 10, 1899, vice Hamilton D. Turner, to Major.

First Lieutenant Benjamin A. Peacock, Company I, with rank from May 10, 1899, vice Theodore Steinbach, to Captain.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Benjamin Brown Osborn, Company H, with rank from April 26, 1899, vice Charles J. Hendler, to Captain, C, Twentieth Regiment.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Harry E. Hasselbach, Company C, with rank from April 24, 1899, vice Charles B. Hollinger, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Sheckard, Company C, with rank from April 24, 1899, vice Harry E. Hasselbach, to First Lieutenant.

Captain Marshall L. Case, Company H, with rank from April 3, 1899, vice Michael J. Fitzgerald, to Captain, I, Eleventh Regiment.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain John S. Bear, Company A, with rank from May 20, 1899, re-elected.

Second Lieutenant Harry J. Goodman, Company A, with rank from May 22, 1899, vice Emanuel E. Eck, resigned.

Captain John H. West, Company C, with rank from July 5, 1893, re-elected.

Captain George W. Crede, Jr., Company D, with rank from April 28, 1899, vice A. Woodward Smith, resigned.

First Lieutenant William G. Reed, Company D, with rank from April 28, 1899, vice George W. Wakefield, resigned.

Captain Peter Litzell, Company H, with rank from April 28, 1899, vice J. Swan Taylor, resigned.

First Lieutenant Reuben A. Adams, Company H, with rank from April 28, 1899, vice George T. Huston, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Albert Foster Damon, Jr., Company C, with rank from May 16, 1899, vice Samuel D. Clyde, resigned.

First Lieutenant William James Macklem, Company C, with rank from May 16, 1899, vice William W. Moss, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William K. Hathaway, Company C, with rank from May 16, 1899, vice Albert F. Damon, Jr., to Captain.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Evan R. Williams, Company E, with rank from May 22, 1899, vice Darius L. Miers, deceased.

First Lieutenant Arthur Everett, Company E, with rank from May 22, 1899, vice Evan R. Williams, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Ebenezer Williams, Company E, with rank from May 22, 1899, vice Arthur Everett, to First Lieutenant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain William A. Simpson, Jr., Company H, with rank from May 26, 1899, vice Charles A. Smith, resigned.

First Lieutenant James I. Paul, Company H, with rank from May 26, 1899, vice Eugene Smith, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Carpenter G. Winslow, Company H, with rank from May 26, 1899, vice James I. Paul, to First Lieutenant.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Lauris L. Carson, Company F, with rank from May 2, 1899, vice John H. McMillin, resigned.

First Lieutenant George B. Lane, Company F, with rank from May 2, 1899, vice Lauris L. Carson, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant William F. Alexander, Company F, with rank from May 2, 1899, vice George B. Lane, to First Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel Frank I. Rutledge, with rank from May 8, 1899, vice Norman M. Smith, resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Conrad Kay, with rank from May 8, 1899, vice Frank I. Rutledge, to Colonel.

Major Richard W. A. Simmons, with rank from May 8, 1899, vice J. Conrad Kay, to Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain William M. Awl, Adjutant, with rank from May 9, 1899, vice John B. Reynolds, commission expired.

First Lieutenant Edwin H. McFall, Company C, with rank from May 19, 1899, vice Andrew Jackson Davis, honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant John P. O'Neil, Company D, with rank from May 5, 1899, vice Harry H. Rowand, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Ogden Duncan Wilkinson, Regimental Commissary, with rank from May 24, 1899, original.

Captain James G. Pratt, Company I, with rank from April 4, 1899, vice Henry Nuss, Jr., resigned.

First Lieutenant Maurice W. Sloan, Company I, with rank from April 4, 1899, vice James G. Pratt, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant George G. Steel, Company I, with rank from April 4, 1899, vice Alfred H. Pierson, resigned.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Major Ellsworth Kochersperger, with rank from April 18, 1899, vice Frank H. Mullen, resigned.

Major William S. Lloyd, with rank from April 18, 1899, vice David S. B. Chew, resigned.

Captain Joseph Dyson, Company A, with rank from May 22, 1899, vice Ellsworth Kochersperger, to Major.

Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Thompson, Company C, with rank from May 1, 1899, vice James F. Rodgers, to First Lieutenant, Company E.

First Lieutenant Knowles Croskey, Company F, with rank from May 9, 1899, vice Charles M. O'Connell, resigned.

First Lieutenant William Graham, Company H, with rank from May 3, 1899, vice Harry A. Toner, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William S. Bowles, Company H, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice William S. Bowles, resigned.

First Lieutenant Alfred H. Burton, Company I, with rank from May 17, 1899, vice Robert P. Schellinger, to Captain.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George Standish Dickinson, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from March 6, 1899, original.

II. The following named officers have tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged:

First Lieutenant Edward Browning, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, to date from May 1, 1899.

Captain William G. Simpson, Company I, Seventh Regiment Infantry, to date from April 24, 1899.

Captain George Wirth, Jr., Company K, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, to date from May 17, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Karl J. C. Zinck, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to date from May 20, 1899.

III. The following named officers have been granted leave of absence:

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, from May 17, 1899, to July 17, 1899, with permission to go beyond seas.

Second Lieutenant John M. Major, Governor's Troop, from June 12, 1899, to December 12, 1899.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Lumb, Battalion Adjutant, State Fencibles Battalion Infantry, from June 1, 1899, to July 1, 1899, with permission to go beyond seas.

First Lieutenant J. Warren Bauman, Assistant Surgeon, Third Regiment Infantry, from May 1, 1899, to July 1, 1899.

First Lieutenant Edmund Nelson Carpenter, Quartermaster, Ninth Regiment Infantry, from May 8, 1899, to July 8, 1899, with permission to go beyond seas.

Captain Henry Alvin Hall, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, from May 4, 1899, to November 4, 1899, with permission to go beyond seas.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

THOMAS J. STEWART,
*Adjutant General.*

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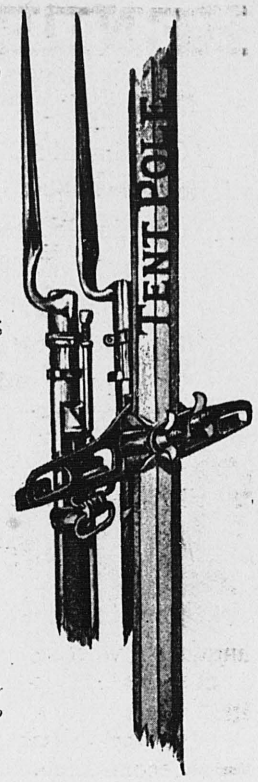


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